his candidate was a soldier, and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, when a delegate in the body of the hall said: "The soldiers have been beaten for the past four years by President Cleveland." General Barnum closed by nominating Henry C. Perley. This was received with cheering.

S. H. Randall seconded the nomination, and it

S. H. Randall seconded the nomination, and it was made by acclanation.

James M. Varnum nominated for President of the Board of Algermen "one who had been honored by his fellow-citizens and had done credit to the place he had filled." He named James T. Van Rensselaer, and this was carried by acclamation

Then Charles N. Taintor nominated John R. Nugent for Coroner, and he was chosen by accla-Henry C. Botty nominated Ferdinand Eidman for Coroner, and this was carried by acclamation. John Simpson nominated William Wa nman for Coroner, and this was carried as heartily as the preceding nominations.

Then the familiar voice, which had asked the same question after each nomination, wanted to know: "What is the matter with the whole ticket?" and, amid shouts of laughter from the whole convention, came the response: "Why, of whole convention, came the response: "Why, of course it's all right."

The officers of the convention were appointed a committee to inform the candidates of their

a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination.

Then came an unlooked for seene. Professor Adams appeared on the stage and began the campaign song, "Grover's in the cold cold ground." He sang the solo, and the entire convention joined in the chorus, rolling it out with a volume of sound that could be heard blocks away. This was followed by "The Free Trade Baby," and again the chorus came in with-fine effect.

Joel B. Erhardt is fifty years old. He was born in this city, of German parentage. When the war broke out he was a student in the University of Verment. He enlisted in a cavalry regiment, rose to the rank of Captain, and was then made Provost-Marshal of the districts in this city. After the war closed he was admitted to the

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

city. After the war clesed he was admitted to the bar. He was Assistant United States District-Attorney under B. F. Troey. In 1875 he was appointed by Mayor Wickham a Police Commissioner, in place of Abram District, removed. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York. Later he was appointed receiver of the New-York City and Northern Railroad, and on the reorganization of the company was made its president. He has been for many years a member of the Union League Club.

John W. Jacobus when a mer. lad entered in the Hawkins Zonaves (9th N. Y. V.), and served with credit. He built ap a large with credit. He built ap a large with credit. He to the company was made in the Hawkins Zonaves (9th N. Y. V.), and served with credit. He built ap a large with credit.

the Hawkins Zonaves (9th N. Y. V.), and served with credit. He built up a large business as a boss truckman. He was three times elected an Alderman; was then appointed an assessor, and three years ago ran second in the triangular fight for Sheriff. He is the Republican leader of the IXth District. Henry C. Perley served throughout the war, rising from the ranks to be a licutenant-colonel. He was twice elected an Alderman, and he ran for Congress four years ago in the Xth District. He is now a police court clerk.

James T. Van Rensselaer is a well-known lawyer. He was three times elected Alderman from the XIth District, and his course in the Board reflected the highest credit on him. He ran last year for the same position for which he has been now nominated.

now nominated.

John R. Nugent was a captain in the 69th
N. Y. V. (Irish Brigade) and was twice wounded.

He was elected coroner three years ago. He is the Republican leader in the XIVth Dis rict. Ferdinand Fidman is a German. He has served one term as State Senator and as a clerk in the City Court. He was elected for coroner three

one term as State Senator and as a cert in the City Court. He was elected for coroner three years ago.

William Wainman is a School Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward. He was born in this city, learned the trade of a machinist, and has been for several years in the employ of R. Hoe & Co. For ten years he has been an active Republican in the VIth Assembly District.

Then Messrs. Cornelius N. Rliss. Root. Cruger and George Bliss, called upon Mr. Erhardt and requested to be permitted to use his name, informing him that his nonnhariton was believed to be the proper solution of the matter. He expressed his willingness to accede to the wishes of his friends.

The adjourned conference yesterday afternoon was attended by nearly all the members of the County Executive Committee and others who were present the evening previous. When it became known that Mr. Erhardt's name was to be proposed for Mayor with his consent, the wisdom of the choice was concurred in with little argument. Chairman Solon R. Smith called the conference to order, and George Bliss stated the facts already narrated, He closed by formally proposing the name of Mr. Erhardt for Mayor. Edward Mitchell said that no one more thoroughly appreciated Mr. Erhardt's availability than he did, but calling to mind the gallant fight made by Theodore Roosevelt two years ago and that gentleman's noble record as an advocate of reform in the city government, he felt impelled to urre his nomination again. He believed that Mr. Roosevelt would accept, although he did not speak by authority from him. Other members of the conference stoke favorably of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, but his absence from home and the uncertainty surrounding his acceptance were recognized as difficulties in the way, which it would be unwise to disregard.

HOW THE TICKET WAS DECIDED ON. CORNELIUS N. BLISS'S STEADFAST REFUSAL-A UNANIMOUS CHOICE AT LAST.

The decision that Joel B. Erhardt would be the most available candidate for Sayor was reached after the most carnest and thorough deliberation. At the conference of Wednesday evening his name was suggested for the place and it met with much favorable comment, but the first choice of the mass of the party was known to be Cornellus N. Bliss. Elihu Root and Colonel Cruger, acting as a committee representing the wishes of the conference, had been consultation on Wednesday with Mr. Bliss, Mr. Starin, Mr. Thurber and others whose names had been brought forward as eligible candidates. They had also sought the advice and counsel of the Nanal and State Executive Committees, and although other names were suggested-which, beside those already mentioned, included Theodore Roosevelt, John F. Plummer, Edward Mitchell and William L. Strong-the general sentiment of those whose opinion was thought most valuable, continued steadfast for Mr. Bliss. So matters stood when the conference adjourned on Wednesday night.

Yesterday a consultation was held at the National headquarte's, at which several members of the National and State Committees were present, as well a-Colonel Cruger, Eilhu Koot, George Bliss, Stepher B. French and Edward Mitchell. In response to an urgent request, Cornelius N. Bliss came to head quarters, and another appeal was made to him that he would recall his refusal and accept the nomination would recall his rejusal and accept the nomination. He thanked his friends for the generous confidence manifested toward him, but said that his refusal to be a candidate was final and could not be recon idered. He was then requested to present a name for Mayor likely to prove satisfactory to the Republican vary of the city. Mr. Illiss unbestratingly said that he believed that Mr. Ethardit would prove such a candidate. Mr. Bliss's suggestion met with unanimous approval as the next best thing to be done.

MR. OTTENBORFER URGES UNION.

MAYOR HEWITT AND SHERIFF GRANT NOT IN-CLINED TO WITHDRAW.

In an editorial in yesterday's "Staats Zeitung" Mr Ottendorfer urged the withdrawal of both the Demoeratic candidates for the Mayoralty, and the union of all factions in support of a suitable candidate. He sent copies of the article by a reporter to Mayor Hewitt and Sheriff Grant, with instructions to ask whether they had anything to say upon the subject.

"It is true that I said I did not want to be Mayor, and my reluctance is increasing every day, especially when I see that an old friend of mine like Mr. Ottendorfer, who did so much for the improvement of the city government, turns around and says that he wants to be neutral. He was fighting Tamamny Hall from time immemorial. I have not brought about the situation, and I think Mr. Ottendorfer's objection are just as reasonable as if he should object to my views on transsubstantiation or the authorship of the Shakespearean plays. I think his conclusions are unreasonable, but that has nothing to do with my esteen for him who has done so much for the good of the city government in fighting just as I did and do now

against corruption and for reform." When the editorial was shown to Sheriff Grant, he said promptly. "I did not seek for the nomination Mayor, and stated, on every possible occa-ion. that I was not a candidate for that position. I was, however, nonmaried by the unanimous vote of a convention of the Democratic voters of this city, after all our efforts to unite on a union candidate had faired, and I do not entertain the significant of my success on the 6th day of November. But I was anxious, and the Tammany Hall Democracy is anxious, above all things, to secure the election of the Democratic candidate for President, and if, in the Judgment of the National Committee and the newspipers who have shown a friendship for Grover Cleveland, my withdrawal and the withdrawal of Mr. Hewitt would be beneficial to the prospects of the National theket, I am entirely willing to withdraw; provided, however, that the Democratic parisy unites a provided however, that the Democratic parisy unites without Administration, and whose meand teaves no doubt of his opposition to Knownothingian." that I was not a candidate for that position. I was

When a threatening long disorces, Shows its first proclivity. Do not let it cross the border— Quell it with activity.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN DAY.

GENERAL HARRISON AND MR. BLAINE TO-GETHER

EIGHTY THOUSAND VISITORS AT THE STATE CAPITAL-ENTHUSIASM AND GOOD NATURE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CROWD -EAGER TO HEAR MR. BLAINE ON

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF. ... PELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Oct. 11 .- Long before Mr. Blaine came wn to breakfast this morning General Hairison's house was surrounted by visitors, who had arrived in the city in the night and on the early morning trains. The presence of the leaders of 1884 and 1888 under one roof, a rare occurrence, caused the admirers of the two distinguished men to take advantage of every opportunity to see them to gether. There were many relie-hunters among the early visitors and they swarmed about the house, taking, without protest from any one, whatever they were pleased to seize. There is no longer a fence about the house to be converted into relics, and so the visitors are taking the trees now. The shrubbery has almost disappeared. Focketbooks were frequently produced as receptacles for leaves. One old veteran found his way into the stable and appropriated as his own the currycomb with which General Har-rison's bob-tailed mare has been kept neat and trim. As it was his choice as a relic, he was allowed to have his way. This sort of thing was going on before there were signs of life within the house. When General Harrison's family and guests had finished breakfast at 10 o'clock they found the house ished breakfast at 10 o'clock they both surrounded. Nearly everybody wanted to see "both Harrison and Blaine." The latter had much correspondence to answer and asked to be excused from the informal reception which began as soon from the informal reception as the General got up from the table, and continued ontil afternoon. The first delegation was composed of representatives of the Cincinnati Republican Clubs. They desired General Harrison's presence at their Cincinnati Exposition on "Republican day," next Saturday, but in accordance with previous action in such cases the invitation was declined. A dele-gation from Belleville, Ill., which had arrived in the city at daybreak and marched directly out to General Harrison's house, where they had patiently walted for more than four hours, were next invited to enter the house, and they were accorded the usual handshaking reception. At 11 o'clock a party of prominent citizens from St. Louis, headed by Colonel R. C. Kerens, was received. Judge Hinckley, of Hillinois, and ex-Congressman Boyd, of Missouri, a man of the Lincoln type, introduced the visitors to a man of the Lincoln type, introduced the visitors to General Harrison. Mr. Blaine happened to be in the parlors when these gentlemen called. They had many pleasant words, as several of them were old friends. About the same time Judge Jere Wilson, of Washington, and General John W. Foster appeared. Judge Wilson was formerly Congressman from the Connellsville District, and he and General Foster have been in public life with General Harrison and Mr. Blaine. Ferry, of Michigan, was also among the callers. alked some time with General Harrison and Mr. Blaine, and gave testimony of good prospects in In-diana. He has been campaigning in the State for a week. He says that he finds no discouraging element in sight, and he declares that there is an awakening n the Republican ranks.

A crowd of perhaps 200 people gathered at the entrance to the residence. Some one opened the door and walked in, and the entire crowd followed. General Harrison received them in the front hall, but the pressure became so great that the General opened both of the double doors, and the vicitors passed in at one side and out at the other. Everybody took advantage of the opportunity to shake hands. Mr. Blaine was not present. Among the callers were several young ladies in campaign uniform.

Meanwhile trains were arriving in the city in a procession, emptying thousands of people upon the streets. In three hours 400 cars crowded with pasengers rolled into the station, and by noon the streets of the city were so thronged that the treet-cars were frequently blockaded, and it was impossible for pedestrians to make headway. There he streets of the city, and the number is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. The parade he day's demonstration. Two hundred or more clubs participated and they came from all parts of the State, representing various classes and interests, There were fully 20,000 persons in the procession which moved at 2 o'clock, when a cannon was fired lemonstrations go, was an unqualified success. Everybody was good-natured and there was a running fir disregard.

The recommendation of Mr. Erhardi's name was therefore made unanimous and Mr. Root was requested to present his name to the convention. The rest of the ficket was chosen with equal unanimity and good.

bed ficket was chosen with equal unanimity and good.

bed ficket was chosen with equal unanimity and good.

bed ficket was chosen with equal unanimity and good. women in wagons and women in uniform marching. brass bands and bands nondescript and indescribable. There was a big ball from Ohio which went rolling on through the procession, plling up Republican There were "down-trodden" farmmajorities. from the rural district, carrying desai ers Democratic roosters and tall "protected" cornstalks. There was a drum corps of girls and a

> The procession was reviewed from the balcony of the Dennison House by General Harrison and M: Blaine. The crowd in front of the hotel was so dense that persons who were caught in the crush could move only as the rest moved. Several persons were more or less injured, and a number of bildren came near being crushed to death. Every potuof view on the surrounding buildings was occupied. On the balcony beside General Harrison stood his wife, with several of her lady friends, and among the hundred others who had been invited to view the parade from the same place, R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and ex-Governor Porter were conspicuous. The cheering of the marching men bad blood shown give evidence of a campaign of while passing the reviewing stand was continuous General Harrison and Mr. Blaine frequently lifted their hats in recognition of the demonstration, and Mr. Blaine waved his hanckerchief as a salutation to the passing clubs. Before half of the procession had passed Mr. Biaine became tired of standing and left he balcony. The remainder of the line was reviewed from a chair in a private room of the hotel, but there were few of the passing men who saw or recognized After the procession had passed, the crowd in front of the hotel called for him. He ap and had feeling which will become still more heated peared at the window and bowed.

women's singing band.

General Harrison and Governor Porter, however, remained until the last man passed in review, when General and Mrs. Harrison sought their carriage and were driven home. Mr. Blaine was driven to the Exposition grounds, arriving at the speakers' stand as the rear of the great column reached the ground. Surrounding the stand was a multitude estimated at 0,000, only a small portion of whom could hear the speaking. It was now 4 o'clock and threatened rain. As Mr. Blame entered the stand a mighty shout went in from the multitude, and the din of so many voices up from the multitude, and the din of so many voices mingled with thirty or forty bands and drum corps was almost deafening. General Hovey, the Rev. Ira J. Chase, Major Calkins and other speakers had preceded Mr. Claste to the Exposition grounds. General Hovey made a brief speech, followed by the Rev. Mr. Chase, the candidate for Leutenant-Governor. Mr. Biaine entered as Mr. Chase was speaking and the latter discontinued his address. After several minutes the din and cheering subsided and Mr. Blaine stepped forward and said:

Ladies and Gentlement A man might as well take his

Ladles and Gentlement A man might as well take his otton at the end of Cape Race and address the Atlantic to speak to a small section of it in town this evening, but came out here simply to exchange greetings, to exchange ongratulations and to say to you-as you know before I say t-that this great concourse of people means fifteen thousand majority in Indiana for Harrison and Morton prolonged cheers); and, furthermore, that a demonstration like this, of all Indiana, is worth five hundred speeches from any man living. Good-bye. (Cheers.)

"The section of the crowd" that Mr. Blaine said this afternoon he would address to night was the largest that ever assembled within the walls of any largest that ever assembled within the waits of any building in Indianapolis. To make sure of hearing him, the people began gathering at Tomlinson Hall early in the evening, and wherever it was possible to stand, from the railing of the third gallery to the windows of the outside corridors, there were eager listeners. When Mr. Biaine appeared in the deutsely crowded hall a few minutes before 8 o'clock, he was given an ovation. The cheering was renewed several times before ex-Secretary R. W. Thompson could make himself heard so as to introduce Mr. Blaine to the enthrishastic andience. Mr. Blaine said:

Trellow-Citrens of Indiana: It is the studied and per-

Fellow-Citizens of Indiana: It is the studied and per istent effort of the Democratic party, in this Presidential empairs, to projudice the West against the East, on the subject of the tariff, maintaining that the Eastern States set the beneat of protection and the Western States get its urden. . Now, if the tariff for pretection so operates that the whole system of protection ought to be abolished; and If the advocates of a protective tariff cannot prove that it is of as great advantage to the West as it is to the East, as t is a National and not a sectional policy-if, I say, not establish those points, then the policy ought utes I shall occupy your attention, I shall endeavor to

prove, by figures and by facts-that the West, the gre growing, teeming, prosperous West, has gained more out of the protective tariff than any section of the whol

of the desirement of the desirement of the desirement of the desirement 1500—and if there be any Democrats present, they will not wish to dispute the correctness of that cersus, for it was taken under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. was taken under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. I quote the figures of that census as to the wealth of eleven Western States—Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The last two were Territories when Mr. Lincoln came into power; but were long since made States. According to the census of 1860, the aggregate states, of these views Wastern, States, was appetitude. wealth of these eleven Western States was something under \$4,000,000,000, and in 1880, twenty years afterward, by the National census, the wealth of those States was \$17,500,000,000. (Applause.) It had increased and grown four-fold in twenty years, and in the last eight years enough has been added to carry up the wealth of these eleven States far beyond \$20,000,000,000,000. weath of these civen as a vast deal larger sum than the whole wealth of the United States the day Lincoln was insururated. (Ap

You can test this question in another way. In 1860 these eleven States had 10,000 miles of railroad, or scarcely that, and to-day, twenty-eight years afterward, they have nearly 80,000 miles of railroads. Mind you, these eleven Western States have almost three times as much railway within their borders as the whole Union had before the Civil War. Something or other has enabled you Western people to get along pretty rapidly, for the States have prospered in a degree far beyond that of the old Eastern States, in a ratio for reserver, then the Eastern States have maintained. greater than the Eastern States have maintained. As another proof of that progress, I have here a singular table from the official census of 1800. I think you will agree with us that it is a very suggestive table

I was calling the attention of the audience to a table in the census of 1850, in which the principal towns and cities in the United States are given. I will quote those of the eleven Western States and give you their population at that time. Cleveland was 45,000. Toledo was not large enough to be included in the statement at all. Detroit was 45,000. Grand Equids, that now has 80,000, was not mentioned. Chicago—what do you say the population of Chicago was in 18605—162,000. Its growth does not seem to have been much impeded by the protec-tive tariff, for it has now three-quarters of a million, at least. (Applause). Mil-waukee was 45,000. St. Paul and Minneapolis Lad not grown to enough consequence in 1890 to be montioned in this table at all. Together they now centain nearly 400,000 people. Columbus, Ohio, had 18,000 now some Cincinnati had 160,000. Lauisville, 68,000. know there was such a place. Denver-it had never been heard of in the census. Indianapolis-how much do you suppose it was in 1800? Under 18,000. Des Molnes, aething over 3,000. Omaha? Well, Omaha had no men

The aggregate of these cities was 670,000 in 1860 and is The aggregate of the children of the way, Mr Chairman, the protective turid has been retarding the growth and development of the West. (Applause.) This the great hardship that the West has suffered by reason of protective tariff.

NOT TO MEDDLE WITH POLITICS. THE ACTION OF THE GENESEE METHODIST CON-

FERENCE A REBUKE TO PULPIT POLITICIANS. Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 11 (Special).-The statement of the Third party men that the Genesee Methodist Conference supported the Third party and condemned high license and Warner Miller has called out a general donial from all ministers who are opposed to oringing politics into the pulpit. The Rev. John W. anborn to-day said:

"As a member of the Genesee Conference, I proest against the use, or rather misuse, of the action of our conference on the temperance question by cerconference acted on the merits of the question of high giving color to any pelitical action by their report. ome of the strongest men in the conference thought it upwise to bring high license into the conference re- 1 lan. the vote was taken. It was as follows:

her members. Common prudence as well as due regard to her divinely appointed mission restrains her ecclesiastical councils from party utterances, or from ndorsing or condemning political parties as such. whatever their principles or whatever the preference of individuals composing her assemblies. As Methodts we all sympathize with that antipathy which all rights of conscience, and perfect freedom of the circles in exercising his franchise, and the sacredness of the ballot box be forever maintained above the range and reach of ecclesissical censorship.

"There is not a particle of truth in the statement put forth that the Genesee Conference sought to give give comfort or discomfort to any political party by this section.

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS FIGHTING. GREAT BITTERNESS AND HOSTILUTY OF SPIRIT SHOWN-WHAT THE PAPERS SAY ABOUT

THE NOMINATIONS. The contest for the Mayorulty between the two Democratic organizations-Tammany Hall and the ounty Democracy-is young yet, but it has developed a sentiment more bitter and resentful than has Although but a few days have passed since Mr. Hewfit and Mr. Grant were placed in nomination, harsh anguage is used by the members of the Count; Democracy against Mr. Grant, and some of Mr. Grant's friends have begun a savage warfare upon Mr. Howitt. Already the animosities uncovered and the merciless severity. The rancor and malice exhibited against each other thus early in the canvass by those two factions of the Democracy are painful for the members of the party outside of the city to comtemplate, but the Republicans can look on with screec cor placency while the Democratic factions are trying to end each other into fragments. The failure of the efforts of Secretary Whitney, Private Secretary Lamont, Colonel Brice and other leaders of the party to secure a union of the factions has left a legacy of bad blood and angry as the campaign advances. The active men in the County Democracy and Tammany Hall are trying to get the papers to publish daily interviews and letters which will increase the strif already stirred up. The Democratic papers are not working in harmony by any means, and editorials and other articles of much ferocity on the Mayoralty contest frequently appear.

"The World's" opposition to the Mayor has been in harmony with the style of warfare which has been begun, and it has let no occasion slip for displaying the deep-scated hostility that it evidently has loward the nominee of the County Democracy. In yesterday's issue it went so far as to insist that Mr. Heweit and not shown his personal honesty, "his Quixotic courage or his pragmatical independence" in the con-duct of the Mayor's office. "Of what good," it asks. is an honesty which hobnobs politically with and ecepts a nomination from men like Police Justice lower, whose partisan activity the Mayor rebuked in his annual message, and Richard 999 Cunningham of corrupt contract fame, and Tom Costigan, 'Faity' Walsh, William P. Mitchell, Maurice B. Flynn their associates in the County Democracy? benefit does the city receive from an honesty which obstructs or ignores investigations into the mismanagement of city offices because the Mayor fancies be has occasion to dislike the newspaper which exposes the wrong?"

"The Sun," not to be behind the rest in this interesting bunt for scalps on a large scale, opens its batteries upon "the Ivins-Logan-Grace combination" and "the Mugwump factory at No. 45 Pine-st."

When it is remembered that this "Mugwump crowd." which "The Sun" anathematizes are generally supporters of Mr. Hewitt in the contest for Mayor, and while fighting Hill, whom "The Sun" champions, ar-maling common cause with Hewitt, "The Sun's" can delate for Mayor, the nation and amount of cross the ing which Republicans will be compelled to contem during the next few weeks may be fairly

A TWO AND A HALF MILLION GREETING. Mr. Edward E. Harper, president of the Mutual Re-

erve Fund Life Association, after a three months' What a Thoughtful Wife Did.

She induced use to try Dr. David Kennedy's Pa two weeks' trial I was completely cured of malartal poisson associated with impure blood and derangement of the whole system. I had previously tried other preparations without any osnellt. Thanks are due my wife and Br. Dryef Kennedy's Favorite Remedy's, Thomas G. Spencer. 164 12th-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

If your druggist does not keep the medicine, address the proprietor, Rendout, N. Y. Price 81, 6 for \$5.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S PAVORITE REMEDY.

event. Mr. William Miller, the director of agen les, sent out a circular letter, calling upon the agenc orps of the Association to tender President Harper, a his arrival home, a large volume of new business,

s an appropriate welcome. Thursday Mr. Miller placed upon the desk of the resident, as a welcome home from the agency corps, oplications for insurance to the amount of \$2.532,000. very application having been solicited, written and xamined between the 1st and 8th of October. he least remarkable thing about this business is that he agents had no previous notice of this call, the cirular being so timed in mailing that all received it the ame day, September 28, whether located on the Paifie Coast or in New-York City.

The whole history of life insurance cannot furnish a parallel. It speaks volumes for the energy and ca-pacity of the agency corps of the Mutual Reserve, and their devotion to their president, Mr. Edward B.

CLOSING OF A BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATION-A GENEROUS GIFT.

The eighteenth annual conference of the Southern next session will be held next year in the Tabernacle in Second-ave. The session yesterday morning was Isaacs. Two churches were admitted to membership session. In the afternoon the Rev. R. Hartley, secre tary of the Haprist City Mission, reported that about twenty churches and missions had been aided by the mission, the amount expended being about \$15,000. These churches and missions occupy fields which, according to the report, would otherwise have been

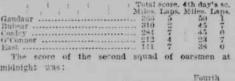
The next work which awaits the mission is the purchase of grounds and the erection thereon of a church building, at a cost of \$33,000, for the Carmel Baptist Church. The church has already piedged \$8,000 for this purpose. In connection with this the report called attention to a generous anonymous gift. The association tried to build two churches for German societies and fell short \$9,000. A gentleman who had expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work of the mission gave it his farm, which madup the necessary amount. The association vesterday financial report shows a balance of \$12.664 49. About \$41,000 was received during the year. The liabilities are \$10,500, due for the completion and erection of several German churches, and the assets are \$15.873 49. In the evening addresses were made on city mission work by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, president of the Baptist City Mission, the Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Elizabeth, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

THOUSANDS SEE THE ROADSCULLERS. EXCITING CONTESTS, BUT NO ACCIDENTS-THE SCORE AT MIDNIGHT.

The attendance at the roadsculler race in Madisor Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening was eral thousand people watched the exciting contests of the oarsmen, which, under the new rule, were freand during their respective intervals, the leaders of the squads nearly field their day's scores. This result shows the wisdom of the management in making the innovation, and the present system of alternating made a standing rule in future races of this kind. miles an hour. Between 4 and 6 o'clock, when the Riches. That is not true. The Committee on Temperane themselves disavowed any intention whatever of 26 miles, 4 laps. Of the second team, between 0 and 8 o'clock, Ross, McKay and Hamm tied their scores at 26 miles, 5 laps, Plaisted making 25 miles,

If apwise to bring high keense into the congrence for port at all, inasmuch as that is the political issue in this State, and because they were opposed to forcing our conference into the political arena. The vote of the conference was not on the merits of high Meense. but whether it was best to mention high license at all the management has offered a purse of \$500. Beside at this time or not. My vote and fifty-seven others. Ithis, the two earsmen have each put up a stake of were against bringing a political issue into a confer- \$250. Gaudane and Ross, who will be near each ence of ministers. That what I say is the fact is other the last evening of the race, will be placed in proven by the resolution unanimously passed after the same squad, and additional interest will be the vote was taken. It was as follows:

Awakened by the contest for the grand first prize "The church is not a political organization. She between these two men. Between 8 and 10 o'clock never sanctions or censures the party affiliations of of spurts between Bubear and O'Connor were the ex-citing feafures and after an hour's passing and repassing, the two were almost neck and neck, again and were whizzing along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The score at 10 o'clock when the first team completed its day's work, was:



| Total score, day's score | Hourth | Total score, day's score | Hourth | House | Hous A one-hour road-sculler match between some of the eporters of the New-York morning papers has been arranged to take place at Madison Square Garden on

day evening from 12 m. to 1 p.

DEATH OF BURGESS SCOTT BURTT. Coroner Nugent was called upon yesterday to investi-gate the death of Burgess Scott Hurtt, a morehant, who died at the Roosevelt Hospital on Wednesday from injuries received by his horse running away in Central Park on Monday. The dead man was thirty-two years old, and was unmarried. He lived at No. 150 West Fifty-ninthoccupying rooms in the Valencia anartment house. He Company. He was born in Ohlo, and was the son of Francis Hurtt, who purchased the extract upon the death of Dr. Pond. Hurtt was a graduate of vale College, and was a member of the University and New-York Athletic burial will be at Woodlawn.

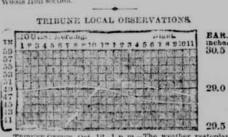
THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS FOR 24 HOURS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11-10 p. m.-For New England, fair scather, followed by rain or snow; stationary temperature;

teen New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jer. For Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, rain Friday, fair Sat-

For the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louislane, Eastern Texas and Arkansas, fair and cooler

Cantionary northeast signals are displayed on the Atlantic const from Morchead City to Fortress Monroe, and from Boston to Lastport; and storm northeast signals from Baltin



TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 12-1 p. m .- The weather yesterday was cloudy early in the day, but charing at night. The temperature ranged between 51° and 41°, the average (47°) being 34 lower than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be

Campaign

Excitement, combined with the effects of unfavorable o give tone and strength to the whole organism. Hood's Sarsaparilla is pecultarly adapted to serve this purpose. It rouses the torpid kidneys and liver, creates a good appeite, tonce the digestive organs, purifies and vitalizes the dood, cures sick headache, and overcomes all the prestrat-

ing effects of that tired feeling.

"For three years I suffered with dyspepsia, growing so had that I was completely broken down in health. I began taking Heod's Sarsaparilla, and seen gained strength and appetite, and was restored to my former health." J. E. RUSSELL Clerk Commercial Hotel, Brookville, Penn. N. B.-If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

KILLED ON THEIR HOLIDAY

Continued from First Page.

or drunk, as the red light at the station wa visible for at least half a mile, and his train struck the other train at full speed. It is claime here that green hands are put in charge of thes cheap excursion trains, and that in consequence travellers by them do not enjoy the same safe guards of discipline and experience which attenthe regular trains. Nobely doubts that the trible accident is the result of criminal negligence, and a searching investigation will be made. But probably with no better results than have attended such investigations concerning other great disasters. great disasters.

ON THE FIELD OF DISASTER.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY.

HOW DEATH CAME TO THE PLEASURE-SEEKERS -SUFFERINGS OF THE PASSENGERS-SORROW AND ANGUISH IN MANY TOWNS AND VILLAGES - STORIES OF THE

COLLISION. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 11.-Throughout the night the Lehigh Valley station was thronged with hundreds of persons, suffering untold agony. The people were loud in their denunciations of the company for refusing all information and causing needless suffering. At 3:30 a. m. the report was in circulation that arrangements had been made for the receipt of a large number of the wounded at the hospital. The rumor was soon confirmed. The officials were expecting twenty-five of the victims. With such a list of wounded coming in this direction, the public pulse stood still over the horrible possibilities, and a thousand fainting hearts quivered in dread. Many per sons wanted to go to the scene of the disaster, and ndeavored to charter a locomotive. Father Me of Scranton, offered to pay cash for a special train, but the favor could not be obtained, owing to the absence of Superintendent Mitchell at the wreck,

THE ENGINE'S AWFUL PLUNGE.

Many persons, after waiting during the long, weary hours, from 10 to 3 in the morning, took the south-bound train, which passed here at 3:10 was there learned that the third section of the excursion train had stood on the track a few hundred yards from Mud Run, waiting for the sections ahead to get out of the way. A flagman, some say, had been sent back with a lantern to guard the train from the rear. Suddenly the passengers on the rear platform saw a train approach at a high rate speed. Several of these passengers who saw In an instant the flash danger jumped and escaped. of the headlight illuminated the interior of the illfated rear car; there was a frightful crash and the

engine plunged full into the crowded mass of people. The shock drove the rear car through the next one for two-thirds of its length, and the second car was forced into the third. Not a single person escaped from the rear car. The second was crowded with maimed and bleeding bodies, and the third car had but few passengers who escaped. The uninjured, but terror-stricken passengers of both trains made their way to the shattered engine and cars, where the full horror of the terrible disaster dawned upon them. The shattered engine was pouring forth streams of scalding steam and water, which hid from their eyes hissing sound deadened the shricks and groans of those imprisoned in the wreck. Ghastly white faces peered into the windows, to be greeted by faces far more ghastly.

as in life, staring open-eyed, as if aware of the horri-ble surroundings. As the steam and smoke cleared were not mangled were burned and realited by the

had in a measure subsided, the uninjured began to do | Sharkey escaped injury. what could be done for their unfortunate companions. The few light tools on the train were called int holiday occasions. They were, however, but little adapted to the work, and were soon rendered useless. They were, however, but little In the meantime the windows of the cars were smashed in, brave men entered and released those least hurt or

SCENES OF AGONY AND DEATH.

In one case they found John Lynch, of Wilkesbarre, hanging from the roof by one leg. His cries brought friends, who, to relieve his suffering, stood upon th he was released from his terrible position.

A young lady was found caught by the lower limbs, ould not be freed, and an unfortunately misdirected blow of an axe severed it from the body. She herofeally bore her terture, and, taking out her gold watch she handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on board one of the trains and received all possible care, but she could not survive her terrible injuries, and died in the arms of friends

To free the bodies in the rear car, the trainmen at tached a locomotive to the wrecked engine and started to pull it from the wreck. The first movement of the shattered wreck brought from the wounded such

shattered wreck brought from the wounded such awful cries of distress that the surrounding friends ordered the engineer to desist on pain of his life. They did not wish to see the mangled forms still further mutilated. The few houses about the spot were thrown open to the sufferers and boulties were lighted to aid the work of relief. It is not probable that the work will be completed before moon. Passengers on the rear train state that they saw a train abead when far down the road. They sprang from their seats and stared in wonder and surprise that the train did not slacken its speed. Suddenly likely engineer and fireman were seen to jump, then came the shock. The engineer, Harry Cook, and the fireman. Hugh Gallagher, sustained slight injuries. The fireman subsequently stated that he saw the red light, informed the engineer and then jumped. The passengers gave many different accounts of the probable cause of the accident, some attributing it to the negligence of the flagmap in not going back with the red light; others say that the fourth section, which ran into the third, had no air-brahes.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WILD WITH TEREOR. RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WILD WITH TEREOR.

After the news was received at the hospital confirming the worst fears, the scenes at the station were heartrending indeed. Several hundred persons as-sembled as the report spread that the train was coming, and a rush was made for the platform. It was reported that the wounded were on board and were then reported that the wounded were on board and were to be taken on to Mill Creek, near the hospital, there to be transferred. One desperate man hearing this sprang forward and with an awful imprecation, declared that his family were on the train and that any attempt to keep him from them would cost a life. It was learned a little later that no wounded were on board. As the train drew up it was found to contain many from Pieasant Valley and Minooka, who had left dead friends behind. As they alighted and met acquaintrances, their shrieks and wails were pitiful to hear. One young woman moaned that her fathey and sister were dead, and another a brother, and so it went.

and sister were dead, and another a brother, and so it went.

The crowd became wild with excitement. Gradually the facts narrared above were gleaned from the more composed. A sad incident was the presence on the platform of Michael Whalen, of Pleasant Valley. Up and down he wandered, questioning each one as to his two boys of twelve and fourteen years. Finally one of the passengers remembered that one of the boys was hurt. The strong man groaned. The informant hurried away and told a reporter that he thought both the boys were dead.

A special train of three cars in charge of Dr. W. Tetumer, of White Haven, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning from the wreck with twenty-fear injured persons. They were placed in care of Dr. W. G. Weaver, of this city, who accompanied them to the City Hospital. Dr. Trimmer reports that many of the injured are badly hurned by gas coming from the englas stack.

stack. WAITING FOR BULLETINS OF THE DEAD.

The scenes at the Lehigh Vailey station this morn ng beggar all description. Hundreds of men, we and children thronged the platform and waiting-rooms, the sole topic of conversation being the terrible disaster of last night. The people were divided into groups, each one of which was sure that some relative or friend was among the dead or injured. Everybody was sure that certain friends missing were either killed or hurt. Superintendent Mitchell, who was at the seens of the disaster, doing his best to get the dead out of the wreck, telegraphed at 10 o'clock that it was a difficult task to identify the dead, owing to the absence of friends. All day long superintendent Mitchell's office was besieged by anxious inquirers.

As the morphic hours advanced the crowds at the Lehich Valley station bereased, until fully a thousand excited, sorrowful people moved in and out of the many signals. No road in the United States, he said, was more carefull of the safety of its passengers. The superintendent was a cautious and conscientions man and always attended to matters building in nervous tradication. The company posted a buildin of the dead in a conspicuous place as rapidly as the names were received, and when the flast buildin or the dead in a conspicuous place as rapidly as the names were received, and when the flast buildin or the dead in a conspicuous place as rapidly as the names were received, and when the flast buildin or the dead in a conspicuous place as rapidly as the names were received, and when the flast buildin or the dead in a conspicuous place as rapidly as the names were received, and when the flast building in nervous tradication.

Mit can and the train was a superintendent was a cautious and conscientions man and always attended to matters between son in all quarters. Many knew some of the flast could not see how it is a constitution of the many signals. No road in the United States, he said, was more careful of the safety of its passengers on the received, and there was a relative of one of these the name and always attended to matter in telligence. To the auxious throngs the news appeared to come too slow, but this was all owing to the difficulty of he sole topic of conversation being the terrible disas The people were divided into

and utible hard upon as an arginon between the unning of the excursion sections. Every precaution as taken to warn all approaching trains that the ection was on the main track, and Operator Stegan aung out a red light at the station, while James funnigan, the rear brakeman, was back on the curvers of the area of the says could be seen for half mile down the track.

EXPERIENCES OF AN EYE-WITNESS James J. McGinty, Recorder of Deeds of Luzern ounty, was on the section that ran into the preceding ngine, and saw the train ahead of us. We were unning at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, I

hould judge. I realized that there would be mash-up, but I could not help myself. It was immash-up, but I could not help myself. It was impossible to get out of the car and I did not think it sould be serious anyway. The crash was a terrible one, though none of us in the car in which I was seated were injured, nor were any of us thrown over the seats. But the scene that followed makes me shiver. The horror of that moment cannot be expressed n words. We ran to the cars in which lay the injured people. One would say, 'Ch, lift that from and take me out; for God's sake help me.' Another would exclaim, 'My leg is fast; cut off my leg; get an axe and cut it off.' Still others begged for help in various ways and with most pitcous appeals. Every few injuries and with most pitcous appeals. and with most pitcous appeals. Every few minutes one of the poor victims would die. Some were being scalled by the escaping steam, some were crushed to death and some dying slowly of their awful injuries. To look on and be powerless to render aid was enough to drive a man mad. I hope I may never witness such a scene again."

The lost to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will be over one million dollars."

SIGNALS OF DANGER UNHEEDED. PLENTY WERE DISPLAYED. BUT THE ENGINEER

THE ACCIDENT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Easton Penn., Oct. 11.-The story of the disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad last night at Mud Run, as told by an official, is as follows:

"Eighty-seven car loads of people attended the parade at Hazleton from Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carondale, and other places. There were eight sections 12, with orders to run ten minutes apart. These orders were also delivered to telegraph operators at all signal stations. The seventh section came to Mud Run shead of time, and was stopped until ten minutes expired. The danger signal was displayed at the station, and the rear brakemen were sent back as an additional protection. Section No. 7 rested a short distance beyond the station. No. 8 came thundering along, and the brakemen gave the engines the signal to stop. He did not beed it, and dashed by the signal. The train plunged on, disregarded the signal at the station, and the awful disaster fol-The last train was filled with people from Carbondale. Three cars were telescoped. Half as hour after the accident Superintendent Goodwin left Bethlehem for the scene of the accident with a car

A friend of the correspondent, who just arrived from the scene of the disaster, says:

"The section of the train wrecked was made up of Jersey Central passenger cars, which are only shells or apologies for cars. Two of these were completely demolished and the other two are worthloss. Fifty-six persons are dead, and some of the forty jured have been sent to their homes at Scranton and Pleasant Valley, and the rest, when I left, were lying that was standing above the station was drawn by two engines. The first engine ploughed through the last car in the train and partly through the next one Many of the dead and injured that were in these of the engine, some of them manufed almost beyond recognition. When I went away the wreck had been

eared and trains were again running on time. "Henry Cook was the engineer of the first engine his engine, and when I left the scene he could not be from the rear car, its awful sights were revealed. The found. His fireman was severely but not danger-timbers were crushed and wrenched, while on all sides only injured. I was told that Sharkey said that hung mangled bodies and limbs. The few bodies which | when he saw the signal to stop be shut off steam. When he saw the danger signal on the target at the station be reversed his lover but Coak's engine conuman semblance. When the shock of the first crash | tinued using steam and pulled him into the wreck His engine is wrecked

"The story that some of the cars were thrown over the embankment is not true. From my knowledge requisition, but proved feeble instruments indeed, of the strength of the cars I should say that if they The St. Francis Pioneer Corps, who were on the train, had been Lebigh Valley cars instead of Jersey Central piled with zeal the broadaxes which were meant for cars the accident would not have been so disastrous. and I doubt if more than three or four persons would and I doubt if more than three or four persons would have been killed. I am well acquainted with Engineer Cook, and cannot understand wha' had come over him. I always regarded him as a trustworthy engineer. The distance from the end of the third section of the rain to the spot where the brakeman stood giving the signal to the fourth section was measured this norming and found to be one thousand feet. As the train was ascending a grade it could have been stopped in less than that distance. According to the investigation thus far main, the company's rules and orders were compiled with, by the telegraph operator and the crew of the third section.

ANXIOUS WATCHERS AT SCRANTON. One of her legs was quickly released, but the other WAITING FOR THE DEAD BODIES OF RELATIVES

AND PRIENDS. (MY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 11.-Hundreds of Scranton and Hyde Park people went to the Father Mathew celebration at Hazleton yesterday, and when the news of the horrible disaster was received here a little after 10 o'clock last night, those who had friends on sec tions four and five of the train were appalled. night long 300 or 400 of them waited at the Delaware and Hudson station for news of the wrecked train, the reference of the railroad officials intensify-

ing their anxiety to an almost unbearable degree. At 9 o'clock this morning an immense throng was still in the station waiting for incoming trains, that hour a large trainload left Scranton for Mud Run, among the number being Father McAndrew, of St. John's Church, and Mr. McNulty, of Olyphant, a member of the diocesan board of government. There were 300 at the Mincoka station, many of whom boarded the train. At Pleasant Valley from 1,200 to 1,500 persons with blanched faces were assembled. This little town had lost many of its people in the dreadful crash and an American flag hung at halfmast near the station. While the train was standing there a Lehigh Valley engine and one car came around the curve and stopped below the station. The anxious crowd rushed to it to see if any of their relatives or friends on board, but none was. It contained twelve Scranton people who had been injured to the

Fathers McAndrew and Curren administered to the wounded in the Wilkesbarre hospital, and then went on to Mud Run. It was rumored that Fathers McManus and Donahoe, of the Cathedral here, who went on the excursion, were fatally hurt, but they are

safe. Katle Riley, age fifteen, of this city, was terribly scalded and will die. She lay all night near the scene of the accident, and was brought to Scranton to-day. Fathers Connolly, Dolan and Green started for Mud Run early this morning, out they could get no further than Wilkesbarre, the Lebigh officials being deaf, dumb

than Wilkesbarre, the Lehigh officials being deaf, dumb and blind to all their entreaties, and flatly refusing to formish them with railroad accommodations to the scene of the disaster.

Walter McNichols, of this city, was in a car of the rear train. He said to-day: "As soon as the crash came everybody rushed from the cars, pling out of the windows and doors. The bodies were wedged in between the seats and splintered timbers of the rear car of the fourth section. One man was squeezed to death in a window, and the steam was scalding others to death. Willing hands were cutting away the timbers and rescuing the wounded. It was too terrible to look at."

look at."

None of the dead bodies have yet reached Scranton.

A report received here this evening places the dead at not less than eighty, and the injured at 150. Many of those who were slightly injured came up to-day.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER A MYSTERY. NO EXPLANATION CAN BE OFFERED BY THOSE WHO OUGHT TO KNOW-CARE FOR THE INJURED.

General Passenger Agent Brington, when seen at the company's office in Broadway, said that he was unable to explain how the accident could have occurred. The third section had been stopped, why he did not know, and all the usual precautions taken.